

# THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1841.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustine.

Many complaints having been made by subscribers in the city, that their papers were not regularly received, we have engaged a new set of carrier boys, who will in a day or two be sufficiently familiar with the route to ensure a punctual delivery in future.

## A GOOD INDICATION.

From the debate in the House of Representatives on Friday, on the question to which committee that portion of the Message which relates to the Tariff should be referred, we are induced to believe that there are other members, besides those composing the "corporate guard," disposed and determined to give a correct interpretation to the suggestions and recommendations contained in that document. The people will see that no small portion of their representatives will not hesitate to burst the bands of dictatorial partisanship. Honest men will rise in their places and advocate those principles that are to redound to the welfare of the whole people—and not ignominiously bow their necks merely to subserve the interests of a few ambitious politicians.

Among those who have had the candor to do justice to the sentiments of the President on the subject of the Tariff, as expressed in his Message, we are gratified to name the Hon. John W. Jones, of Va., recently the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The question was whether the President recommended a Tariff for protection or revenue—if the former, it should be referred to the Committee on Manufactures—if the latter, to the Committee of Ways and Means.

We extract the following passage from Mr. Jones's remarks:

"It was a proposition to lay a tariff for protection. It was not prepared to say that its direction to the Committee on Manufactures would not be the proper one. But did any gentleman in this House ask the imposition of duties for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures? The idea was disclaimed on all hands. Was such the recommendation of the President of the United States? He (Mr. J.) had only to appeal to the history of the past political life of the President to find the most ample refutation of such a position. Was that a fair construction to be placed upon the communication of the President? This communication itself, and, in order to understand that communication correctly, it must be taken in all its true and proper bearings. They must not only look to the paragraph which related to the question of the tariff, but they must take it in connection with the subjects with which that subject was connected."

"By examination, they would be enabled to see the inducements which operated on the mind of the President to bring this subject before the House. The President was giving information to Congress (as it was his duty to do) in relation to the condition of the Treasury. He was going on to show the resources of the Government for the year, and to show its liabilities for the same period. In this connection it was that the subject of the tariff had been introduced by the President; and Mr. J. would call the attention of the House to that particular branch of the subject."

[Here Mr. J. read the statement of receipts and expenditures, and commented severely on the acts of the extra-session.]

"These and other passages Mr. J. read mainly, he said, for the purpose of repelling the inference that the object of the President in his communication was protection to domestic manufactures. The President, Mr. J. contended, never, throughout these points of the Message, lost sight of the word revenue, thus clearly showing the object to be to impose duties for the purpose of revenue alone."

If the President meant to propose a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures, Mr. J. differed with him in toto—for the reason, which appeared to him sound and incontrovertible, that at the precise point where complete protection commenced, revenue ceased. The very object for which protecting duties were imposed, was to exclude from the country the commodities on which the duties were laid, and on which revenue depended; while duties laid for revenue were for revenue alone. The effect of the one was to promote commerce, to raise revenue to replenish the Treasury. The effect of the other was certainly to cripple, if not to destroy, both the commerce and revenue of the country.

"But if, on the other hand, the President meant to advance the opinion that incidental protection to domestic manufactures might result from discriminating duties laid really for the purpose of revenue, then the question was presented in wholly a different point of view, and in one certainly less objectionable. In no view that he (Mr. J.) had been able to take of this subject, had he been able to perceive any sufficient reason why it should be taken from the Committee of Ways and Means."

## RESUMPTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Morning Advertiser, of the 9th instant, has an encouraging article on this subject; not only encouraging, but a little threatening, too, towards the conclusion.

It commences with saying that

"To-day we understand the subject of immediate resumption will be brought up at the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank, and it is confidently believed that the decision will be to follow the example of the Bank of Louisiana at once. We know that there are members of the Board favorable to the policy of resumption without delay. They see that every hour it is put off, the danger increases. Whether their advice will be taken, is another thing. If it is, the community will rally around the Bank, and hasten to pay their return to the good old path of honesty."

The Citizens' Bank is spoken of as "getting ready to come out of the valley of darkness;" the State Bank and Consolidated Association as likely to follow, and the Union Bank as not likely to lag behind.

But what, he asks, will become of the other banks? And bids them follow their leaders; and, if they cannot, tells them to go the way of all flesh; thinking it better they should die now than a year hence, to carry with them the now solvent institutions.

The Gas Bank, the editor says, did not violate the amnesty of 1835, and is still a specie paying bank; and that the Merchants' Bank has escaped the disgrace of suspension at this late day. This bank had sent money to Mississippi in exchange for cotton, and much of it having been returned upon her, the Directors resolved not to emit the half million they recently contemplated. This is stated however qualifiedly, and not certainly.

The editor congratulates the public for having gained by the discussion of these Bank matters two important points—the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of Louisiana, and the abandonment of the proposed issue of broken

promises to pay by the Merchants' Bank, and thinks a further discussion will lead to still more desirable results.

He says, in conclusion, that "The forthcoming message of the Governor will, we also understand, take a high ground in favor of immediate resumption of the Bank, and if any of them cannot come up to the 'scratch,' he will urge that the delinquents should go into liquidation without delay. It will then remain for the Legislature to back the Governor, and all will go right. A prompt application of the Legislative lash to the backs of the Banks, this month, will free the community from their oppressive exactions, and they will become once more, what they ought ever to be, beneficial institutions to the public."

We are glad to see that the suspension of specie payments is not likely to be used much longer as an argument in favor of utility or honesty, and that the legitimate object of all banks will be considered as most likely to be attained by adopting honesty as a means, and utility as an end.

## "PATRIOTISM AND SLANG."

If the opinions expressed in some of the journals, which come to us, be taken as an indication of the sentiments of the people whom they assume more immediately to represent, this country may be thought to be verging on an epoch in its history, which we had hoped to be at least still very distant. Notwithstanding the corrupting influences which have long been put in operation to sap the foundations of integrity among us, we did not suppose, that already while so young as a nation—we had travelled so rapidly towards decay, that the existence of public virtue in a public officer should be deemed impossible—and professions of belief in its existence should deserve to be derided as slang. We do not yet believe, that our declension has been so hurried; but we are pained to read in the remarks of some of our contemporaries the epithet "slang" applied to the language of others, who believing that virtue is not entirely banished from our country, have attributed some acts of our public men to the impulses of patriotism. If purity of motive cannot be found to actuate any man,—then indeed are our boasted liberties in danger,—or rather they have in reality perished, leaving only a shadow to mock us with the semblance of continued life. If those who sneer when honesty of purpose is attributed to any public man, do so merely because he happens to differ from them in opinion—or to use the usual phrase, belongs to different political parties—the arrogance and absurdity of the sneer disarm it of all its terrors. If I am so bold as to hold doctrines not in accordance with your opinions, it is not evident that I am wrong and you are right—unless you are so preposterous as to claim the prerogative of infallibility. But if, on account of my dissent from principles, you not only condemn me for error in judgment, but for profligacy of character, you are not only presumptuous, but your assumption is absurd. When denunciations spring from assumptions so ridiculous, they are not to be dreaded. They cannot echo the will of the people. The people, we believe, "are seldom wrong in their opinions, and in their sentiments are never mistaken." But still, as we have already said, we are pained that even an American can be found who cannot hear any remarks about patriotism, without losing his patience so far as to denigrate it as slang.

We hope the new editor of the Madisonian will remember that part of his motto which says, "let there be in all things charity."—N. O. Bee.

What can the Bee be after?—Madisonian.

The Bee is only recalling to the official its motto taken from the writings of the Fathers of the Christian Church. It inculcates charity, but the course of the Hand Organ in regard to Mr. Clay is full of "envy, malice, and uncharitableness." The motto of the Madisonian should be changed. Does it not understand what we would be after?

The Bee itself is ordinarily so violent and reckless in its denunciations that it must have gathered a considerable lot of assurance to enable it to impugn us for envy, or malice, or uncharitableness towards Mr. Clay or any other person. We see no reason why we should envy Mr. Clay—certainly not for the frequent defeats of his aspirations after the Chief Magistracy, nor for the unpopularity he has brought justly on himself by his late dictatorial arrogance in the Senate. Against him we can therefore feel no malice. We wish him no injury, and we think and hope that he can no longer harm the country. We have manifested no lack of charity towards him. His talents we admire, his services we appreciate—but we cannot approve his bank-manía. In our expressions of disapprobation, however, we have employed towards him, as we have done to others, the language of gentlemanly courtesy. We shall keep our motto, notwithstanding the harmless buzzings of the Bee,—conscious that we have not departed from its doctrines, and resolved at no time to deviate from them. We combat coolly for principles, and the men who will uphold them, and feel no temptation to indulge in violence of feeling or harshness of language.

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light of knowledge, in this particular, to all classes of our fellow citizens. They are becoming, nevertheless, better and better acquainted, daily, with their rights and interests; and they will not fail in the end to make good their claims.

The following tabular statement of the importation and exportation of specie, during the last four years, (which appeared in the New York Herald, some time since,) will satisfy the public that the pretended lack of specie can no longer furnish the "suspending" banks with even a shadow of apology for non-resumption.

IMPORTATION OF SPECIE.			
	1837.	1838.	1839.
Gold bullion	\$536,549	\$230,494	\$230,494
Silver	594,291	392,843	392,843
Gold coin	1,895,201	11,444,189	11,444,189
Silver	7,490,309	9,679,390	9,679,390
Total	\$10,516,410	\$17,747,116	\$17,747,116

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Gold bullion	\$86,540	\$273,127	\$273,127
Silver	149,680	469,434	469,434
Gold coin	1,078,040	2,812,030	2,812,030
Silver	4,280,916	5,828,222	5,828,222
Total	\$5,595,176	\$9,382,813	\$9,382,813

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.			
	1837.	1838.	1839.
American gold and silver	\$1,282,519	\$472,941	\$472,941
Foreign gold	1,930,216	740,362	740,362
Do. silver	2,762,514	3,291,842	3,291,842
Total	\$5,975,249	\$5,508,046	\$5,508,046

	1839.	1840.	1841.
American gold and silver	\$1,908,358	\$2,235,073	\$2,235,073
Foreign gold	2,892,310	1,468,300	1,468,300
Do. silver	3,976,075	4,665,952	4,665,952
Total	\$8,776,743	\$8,369,325	\$8,369,325

Imports, as above	10,516,410	17,747,116	17,747,116
Exports of imports	\$4,540,161	\$14,239,070	\$14,239,070
Imports, as above	5,595,176	8,882,113	8,882,113
Exports of imports	-	\$513,488	\$513,488
Exports of exports	\$4,181,567	-	-

RECAPITULATION.			
	Imports.	Exports.	
1837.	\$10,516,410	\$5,975,249	
1838.	17,747,116	5,508,046	
1839.	5,595,176	9,776,743	
1840.	8,882,113	8,369,325	
Total.	\$42,741,815	\$27,650,363	
	27,650,363	\$15,111,252	

This is a table for statesmen and working-men to study; the one can learn from it their duty, and the other their rights. Reformation in the currency of the country is loudly called for, and can no longer go unheeded.

The public can see, by this table that, within the last four years, there has been \$42,741,815 in gold and silver imported into this country, notwithstanding the disastrous times; and that, after exporting \$27,650,363 to discharge foreign debts, which we ought to have paid in the products of our own soil and our own industry, still there is a surplus remaining of \$15,111,252, sufficient to form the metallic basis of a national currency, which, placed in the custody of the Treasury of the Government, would furnish the best currency in the whole commercial world!

All money changes hands, on an average, at least once a month, twelve times a year. And the sum of fifteen millions, passing through twenty revolutions, would furnish an amount of currency equal to \$180,000,000 annually.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND BOSTON POST.

The Boston Post, in an article of much length on the President's Message, says, that "not only will the proposed national paper currency depreciate, if confined to the limited sum of fifteen millions, but there is danger of ruinous depreciation in the provision contemplated for its increase by Congress."

It is difficult to see how the currency is to depreciate, that is based upon "individual deposits of gold and silver," dollar for dollar, and upon the "public moneys," the revenue of the country.

The Message thus explains the scheme of the currency. "It is made to rest on an actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue; produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation; affords no temptation to speculation; is attended by no inflation of prices; is equitable in its operation; makes the Treasury notes, which it may use, along with certificates of deposit, and the notes of specie paying banks, convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of Government dues; and without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both."

As to the "limited sum of fifteen millions," which appears to be objected to, had it exceeded this sum in the first place, another and more tenable objection would have been raised, namely, that the State Banks would be drained of their specie, and ruined.

Though the limit of \$15,000,000 may appear small, yet when it is borne in mind, that the average circulation of the late United States Bank, (under both charters) for twenty-four years, was only \$10,165,644 and 33 cents, (on an average basis during the same period, of but \$5,921,625, in specie) this amount of \$15,000,000, furnishing a medium of circulation nearly a third larger, should not be considered as altogether inadequate to the wants of the country.

As for any danger attending the increase of the basis, that matter is left to Congress; and unless the public make it manifest that an increase is necessary, we see no reason why Congress should grant it.

In the administration organ I observe a paragraph contradicting a statement of the United States Gazette, that the former paper has recently received a job of printing from the Government worth some fifty thousand dollars, while the latter paper, which had incurred a heavy outlay to enable it to do the Congressional and Government printing, has been unemployed.

I do not know, of course, what precise job of printing is referred to by the U. S. Gazette; but it is, I suppose, reference is made to the profitable printing for the Census Bureau, which the office of the Intelligence was prepared to execute, but which was nevertheless handed over to the Madisonian, I am enabled to corroborate the statement which is uniformly correct. It may be that the amount at which this job is valued, is precisely \$50,000. It may be some hundreds more or less. But that it is a very lucrative and important piece of work, and worth nearly of about the sum specified, there is no doubt.—Correspondent of the N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

The Madisonian has not a dollar's worth of printing to execute for the "Census Bureau." Nor has the present proprietor of the Madisonian ever received a cent for printing done for that Bureau. And what a more, (or less) he does not expect to receive it.

## THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

We are glad to see this journal make modest approaches to truth and candor. In its interpretation of our remarks upon the Mississippi Bonds, it edges a little nearer the true version, than we have hardly ever known it to do. We now look upon it as in quite a hopeful way.

What we said of the Mississippi Bonds was, as follows:

"We shall wait till Mississippi is tried, before we condemn her; if she be found 'not guilty,' why, we shall then have saved ourselves the superfluous wisdom of having pronounced judgment against her."

We then stated the question involved in the case, as we understand it, and remarked that we should suspend our judgment till the "facts" of the case were "ascertained." And upon this the Courier comes post haste to the following conclusion, from our premises:

"The Madisonian takes sides with the Mississippi repudiators, and seems to think sympathy ought to be extended to the perfidy upon which the late election in that State turned. Those who would pay off their debts by a solemn declaration that they never intended to pay them, are in the opinion of Mr. Tyler's official, a misused people, and 'a suspension of public opinion' is asked, after the manner of the wholesale forger, when he gets into the toils."

We did indeed remark in concluding our brief notice of this case, though without making any allusion to the late election, that "honor and honesty should never be made party questions by the Madisonian;" which seems to have given great offence to the Courier; for which we are extremely sorry; and as it regards the Courier alone, we now beg leave to withdraw this "offensive language."

Revenue of the Western Rail Road. The Western Rail Road, exclusive of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, cost \$67,000,000.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.—Gentlemen—In the statement which you published a few days since of the amount of circulation of some of the Banks that have suspended, the circulation of the State Bank was very far from being correct. They have paid off the whole of their circulation, with the exception of \$19,700—to pay which, they have with the Comptroller.

Bonds and mortgages on improved Farms in Orleans county \$10,000  
Indiana 5 per cent. stock 15,000  
Interest and other securities in the hands of the Comptroller 3,000  
Total \$28,000

The correcting this statement will oblige one of your constant  
New York, Dec. 2, 1841.

We are very happy to communicate the above information to the public; but as to correcting errors, we will wait till they have been committed. We stated distinctly, in connection with our table, that the column of "circulating bills" did not show the present circulation of the Banks, nor even the circulation on the 13th March last, (when the Comptroller's statement was prepared from which most of our facts were derived) but the amount of bills which had been issued to the different institutions by the Comptroller—Does the writer of the above deny that the amount of circulating bills which had been issued to the State Bank prior to the 13th March last, was what we stated it, viz. \$65,700? If not, then he concedes that no error has been committed.

## From the Fredericksburg Arena.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

This is decidedly the ablest document that has emanated from the Department for years. By his promptness to suggest reform to the Navy, and in his enlarged and liberal views, Judge Upham has given the friends of the Navy an earnest of what is to be expected from him.

He goes for overhauling the Navy Board—for the establishment of a Naval Academy—for the creation of Admirals—for increasing the number of ships, officers, and men, in the Navy, and enlarging the Marine Corps—measures all of them highly important and necessary. We could have wished the Secretary had gone a little further, and recommended the transfer of the Revenue service over to the Navy, and for building ships by contract. These things are subjects which we doubt not will be brought forward in due time. We admire particularly the manly and independent spirit with which the Secretary brings forward his measures. He tells Congress very plainly that a Navy cannot be kept up without money, and takes the ground that whatever is necessary for the honor and safety of the nation, the nation must have. He draws a very proper distinction between economy and parsimony. He promises to exercise the most rigid economy in all expenditures, and asks for whatever is necessary for the service.

The Secretary intends to open Rendezvous in the interior for the shipment of apprentices. We are glad of this, for we prefer good country boys to the offerings of our large cities. We should be glad to see a number of them opened at Fredericksburg. We would propose a hundred or two boys of the very best sort of stuff.

The President's Message.—We have laid before our readers the President's Message to both Houses of Congress. Its tone and spirit entitle it to the moderate but general approbation of the Whigs, while the Opposition can find very little in it with which to contend.

The dignified and firm manner in which our foreign relations are treated, and particularly the right of search, must commend that part of the Message to the unqualified approbation of the American people.

The Message shows that the existing Tariff must be modified, and talks moderately though sensibly upon this subject.

That portion of the Message devoted to the subject of Currency and Finance, is more definite in presenting a plan than we expected. As the question of a National Bank is laid aside, and the hand of the Treasury condemned, it is difficult to see what other plan than that presented can be adopted, although Mr. Benton is out in fury against it.—Banger Waig.

Early History of Indiana.—John B. Dillon, Esq., of Logansport, in the great column to which allusion was some time since made in the public journals, as being engaged in writing the "Early History of Indiana." Much of his time, for several years past, as we learn, has been devoted to this arduous undertaking—and it is gratifying to know that his indefatigable and persevering efforts have resulted already in the accumulation of a vast amount of interesting and valuable data, from which, aided by such additional facts as will be comparatively easy of access, it will be in his power to produce a work possessing high claims to public approval and patronage. Mr. D. passed through this place some two weeks since, on his way to Vincennes, Corydon, Louisville, Ky., and other points, with the view of seeing as many of the pioneers of the West as possible, and of drawing from such other sources as he may be able, what may be wanting to complete the ground work.

The manuscripts of correspondence of a distinguished citizen, now no more, whose history is intimately connected with that of the Territory and State of Indiana, from the year 1810, have, we believe, mostly fallen into the hands of Mr. Dillon, and he will doubtless draw from them much interesting matter connected with the secret history of the West during the late war, with England.

In his collection we saw several specimens of the paper currency used among the French traders on the Wabash in the 18th century—all of which were redeemable in peltries and furs. But the most interesting relic to us, was the first treaty ever made between the crown of Great Britain and the Miami Nation of Indians, which appears to have been preserved with great care for nearly a century, bearing date as it does in the year 1748. This treaty is written out on parchment, indented according to the English form, and bears the signatures and seals of the English Commissioners, and the names and seals of the principal Chiefs. It contains the marks of the latter, such in the form and similitude of a turtle—rather clumsily drawn, it is true, but presenting very much the appearance of the animal with his head elevated and his feet spread at the moment he is about to plunge beneath the wave at the approach of man.—Lafayette Free Press.

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## New York Correspondence.

LETTER IX.

NEW YORK, DEC. 16, 1841.

The evident disposition of both Houses of Congress to adopt without material qualification the proposed Fiscal Agent of the Executive, is producing its legitimate effect in restoring confidence to the public mind. The appointment of Mr. Evans, of Maine, as Chairman of the Committee of Finance will prove as popular as it promises to be effective and useful. This gentleman has gradually, but surely, been rising to high political distinction; and the fact of his now taking the chair placed for Henry Clay, is but a slight indication of the distinguished position which he is destined to hold when that great leader shall have retired from public life. There are few if any other men in Congress than George Evans, no man of more sterling worth, or more elevated patriotism. Mr. Cushing's appointment as Chairman of the Committee for considering the recommendation of the Executive, confirms public confidence in its acts. His report will be looked for with interest. The prompt and effective action of Congress upon the troublesome question of strife and contention, is a happy augury of the good work which this session is yet to do. All here are anxious to have the fiscal question taken up forthwith; yet there plainly is little hope that any thing will be done at once. Before Congress joins issue on so important a bill, there must be long time for perfection; and members, besides the time they wish to pass in sounding one another, will also delay to learn certain the state of feeling among their constituents. So we are prepared for delay of deliberation, with the assurance, however, of ultimate decision in action. The plan of a Fiscal Agent to be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, is looked for with great interest. That there will be no Bank like the old U. S. Bank, is universally conceded, even by those who once identified their political faith with a "National Bank." The revolution in public sentiment since the adjournment of the extra session has been truly remarkable, and must be especially flattering to Mr. Tyler.

In Literature there has little of interest appeared since my last. The Harpers' announce several new books in Press. Appleton is also on the eve of bringing out a number of valuable works, reprints from English works, and in a style fully equal to them. No American books are announced. They come "few and far between," and so it will be until we have passed an international copyright law. American authors now have to contend with foreign writers, who also have the American publishers on their side. There are now scores of MSS. on all subjects, in this city, by American pens, for which publishers cannot be obtained.

Mr. Robert Tyler is about to publish a volume of Poems, which I have heard highly praised.

Mr. Ann Stephens, the accomplished American writer, is about to publish a novel. A work of this kind from her pen will be well received, and increase her already high fame as one of our most elegant fictionists.

John L. O'Sullivan, Esq.'s work lately published upon the subject of the punishment of death, is the work that just now creates the most interest. He has ably maintained and defended the position he assumes, and has written a work which reflects credit upon him as a sound jurist, and able scholar. It is highly praised, and should be read by every legislator.

The number of artists in this city is very great and a large portion of them have distinguished themselves in one production or another. Many of them have cultivated their tastes, and studied thoroughly the poetry of their art in Italy. Among these are a Mr. Huntington and Mr. Gray, both destined to win the highest laurels of honor in their profession. A composition, yet unfinished, of several figures, representing a scene in the Pilgrim's Progress, is one of the finest pieces ever done in this country. Mr. Gray, like